AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
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Annual Report / 1963

RPB RESEARCH to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

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An age-old problem . . .

In ancient Babylon, Hammurabi's Code fixed fees for operations to correct "ocular opacity," probably caused by cataracts.

Today, nearly four thousand years later, scientists still don't know the cause of cataracts . . . still don't understand why six out of ten cases of blindness occur.

Yet, until recently, research into the blinding eye diseases was sporadic, uncoordinated, poorly supported.

Hundreds of voluntary and governmental agencies and institutions across the country are concerned with the economic, educational and social problems of the blind.

One national voluntary foundation — Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.—since 1960 has been concentrating solely on encouraging and supporting scientific research and research training aimed at finding the means of *preventing* blindness.

ON THE COVERS: Monochromatic binocular ophthalmoscope sends penetrating beams to back of eye in search of hidden trouble (left). A special camera photographs condition within the eye (right). Both pieces of equipment at the University of Chicago were made possible by an RPB unrestricted grant.

A new approach...

Research to Prevent Blindness (RPB) differs from many voluntary organizations in its approach:

It seeks new sources of support for eye research from selected foundations, corporations and individuals, rather than soliciting funds from the general public, in order to avoid diverting funds from existing agencies serving the blind.

Its operating costs are met through the contributions of its Trustees so that gifts and grants from others may be devoted entirely for research and research training purposes.

Its program is based on thorough and objective fact-finding, utilizing the advice of outstanding authorities representing a broad cross-section of the medical sciences.

It identifies both needs and resources, and serves as a catalyst in increasing support of research institutions.

This second annual report of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., reflects progress.

RPB took several significant steps forward during 1962, including the start of:

- the first comprehensive survey ever undertaken of the status of eye research in this country;
- a program in support of eye research careers to help fill the scientific manpower gap;
- construction of new eye research facilities at Johns Hopkins University;
- a campaign for a new eye research institute at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Thanks to the generous support of a growing number of contributors, RPB has emerged as a dynamic force in a field too long neglected.

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC.

Robert E. McCormick *President*	Jules C. Stein *Chairman*

Blindness: the Rising Tide

Here is a dramatic example of the dividends a small research investment can pay:

As recently as 1954, retrolental fibroplasia blinded nearly 2,000 premature babies. At a cost of a little more than $50,000, research found the cause—excess oxygen in incubators. As a result, from 1954 to 1962, an estimated 13,000 infants were saved from blindness. The Public Health Service estimates that the saving in lifetime support of the cases prevented *each year* amounts to approximately $121 million.

The line coursing upward across these pages should deeply concern every American. It represents the growing incidence of blindness in this country . . . now more than 30,000 new cases a year, compared to 6,700 cases a year in the 1940's. And the rate of incidence is still rising.

The most recent National Health Survey (1959-1961) reports:

> About 3,500,000 residents of the United States have some chronic permanent, non-correctable visual defect.
>
> Some 988,000 of them lack sufficient vision to read these words, even with the aid of glasses. They are classified as "functionally blind."

Dr. Richard L. Masland, Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, in 1962 told Congress:

> "In terms of care, blindness costs the country over a billion dollars a year."

In this advanced era of medical science, when the killing diseases are being attacked effectively on a worldwide scale and the life-span is being dramatically lengthened, one of mankind's most dreaded and costly afflictions—blindness—remains virtually a mystery.

In recent years there has been progress in eye surgery, in medical treatment, in public health measures to prevent some forms of blindness. But as the average life span lengthens, the rate of incidence will continue to grow . . . the line will continue to climb.

Only research can stem this rising tide. Only research can unmask the causes of blindness and develop new means of prevention.

ONLY RESEARCH . . . broad scale, imaginative, adequately financed research . . . can lead to the ultimate eradication of blindness as a major health problem.

Eye Research 1962

Despite three major roadblocks—lack of facilities, scientific manpower and funds—eye research was accelerated on many fronts in 1962.

The year's most dramatic eye research news: a development with implications far beyond ophthalmology—the first report of a drug's effectiveness against a virus. IDU, originally synthesized as a possible anti-cancer drug, was reported effective against herpes simplex keratitis, a widespread eye infection that causes opaque and blinding scars and leads to 8 out of 10 corneal transplants done in this country. This work, ranked by the American Medical Association as one of the year's ten most important medical advances, opens new research possibilities that could lead to successful treatment of other virus diseases.

The herpes virus, shown in model, is the target of research by Dr. Herbert E. Kaufman (above) which was initiated at the Howe Laboratory of Harvard University and is now being carried forward at the University of Florida in Gainesville. Both institutions' eye research programs receive RPB support.

ON OTHER FRONTS:

Advances were made in developing a vaccine to prevent trachoma, the world's leading cause of blindness.

Widespread research pressed forward to gain better understanding of glaucoma, cause of one out of every eight cases of blindness in the United States.

New techniques were being developed for removing congenital cataracts in children, and research continued into the effectiveness of enzymes in facilitating cataract surgery.

Research was adding to understanding of uveitis, a blinding inflammatory disease.

In a number of centers, scientists worked on various aspects of diabetic retinopathy, a blinding condition of the retina that develops as a complication of diabetes.

Work went forward on the biochemistry of the lens in an attempt to understand the causes of cataracts.

Research was aimed at preventing genetically related eye diseases—retinitis pigmentosa, dislocated lenses and blinding eye tumors in childhood.

While the causes of retinal detachment are yet to be discovered, advances were being made in treatment.

More and more was being learned about how to freeze and store whole eyes for transplanting or replacing opaque corneas.

Studies involving isotope-tagging of cells produced actual pictures of how the cells of the cornea are constructed, how wounds of the cornea are healed and how the eye repels virus invasions.

Research into metabolism and the aging process indicated that rings around the cornea, normally thought to result from aging, may actually be related to fat intake.

These are but a few of the directions eye research took in 1962, all aimed at new insight into sight . . . new knowledge . . . new tools to prevent blindness. And since study of the eye provides valuable diagnostic aids for tracking a variety of disorders, eye research is contributing to advances in the entire field of medicine.

But there is still much to learn, path after path to follow, clue after clue to track down.

▲ HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Boston — With the aid of an unrestricted RPB grant, Howe Laboratory has launched Dr. Ephraim Friedman on a research career and supported his work on blood circulation in the retina. A major result was an important new research tool—the first successful photography of the bloodstreams within the retina, magnified 1000 times.

▲ NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York City—Scientists are perfecting ways to repair torn retinas with the hot needle-thin beam of light from a laser—the most intense light ever produced, strong enough to rip through steel and pulverize diamonds. RPB's unrestricted grant expedited by one year NYU's application of the laser to this prime cause of blindness.

On the Way: More Facts on Eye Research ... *What are the real*

James S. Adams and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, RPB Trustees

Dr. A. Edward Maumenee and RPB Chairman Jules C. Stein

Dr. Richard Masland and RPB President Robert E. McCormick

During 1962 RPB set out to provide reliable, objective facts on eye research for those concerned with planning research programs in governmental and voluntary agencies and institutions, and for those concerned with providing the necessary manpower, facilities and funds, now and in the future.

This is being accomplished through the first comprehensive nationwide survey of eye research ever undertaken. It is concerned with both the logistics of research — present status and future needs in terms of space, men, equipment and money — and content of research — present activities and future directions which would seem to be the most promising.

The survey is based on site visits to research centers across the country, as well as questionnaires and study of scientific literature.

The project is underwritten by RPB and supported wholly by voluntary grants and contributions. To be completed in 1964, it will conclude with a national conference and a published report. It is being conducted by Dr. Thomas D. Duane, Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. C. J. Van Slyke, RPB's Scientific Director and a retired Deputy Director of the National Institutes of Health, is serving as consultant.

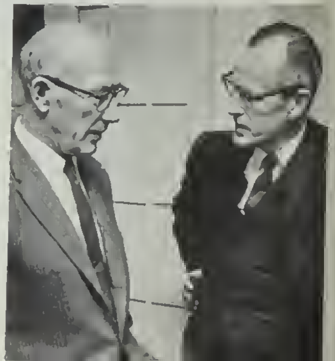
As an early step in the survey, and to provide information to present to Congressional committees considering Federal eye research appropriations in the Spring of 1963, RPB queried eye research institutions to find out, in general terms, how much more they could do, with present facilities and personnel, if funds were available. Replies from sixty institutions in 31 States and the District of Columbia indicated that, with their present space and personnel limitations, they could intelligently invest a total of 47½ percent more funds than they currently have available from governmental and voluntary sources.

Just as this preliminary determination

Dr. Edward Dempsey and Dr. Sidney Farber

Dr. H. K. Hartline and Dr. Francis Heed Adler

Dr. Edward Tatum and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond



needs and potentials of eye research? How can funds accomplish the most good, now and over the next few years?

helped RPB to give important objective information to those planning Federal expenditures for eye research, the findings of the survey will provide valuable guidelines for all concerned with research to prevent blindness, now and in the future.

RPB's Trustees believe that just as a successful business bases its product development and sales on market research, a medical research foundation should base its program on thorough, objective fact-finding.

The program to date has been based on the most obvious priority needs — for space, for manpower, for unrestricted research grants — determined in 1960 through a brief survey of major research institutions by Dr. Van Slyke, and a symposium which brought together a number of the nation's leading research ophthalmologists.

Now a comprehensive body of facts will serve as a basis for long-range planning, to assure that the increasing interest in eye research will result in optimum progress toward conquering the blinding eye diseases.

RPB has attracted an outstanding group of scientists to advise on both the survey and on the development of its total long-range program. Its newly-formed Scientific Advisory Panel, representing a broad cross-section of the medical sciences, will help assure an objective analysis of the eye research picture. Members of the Panel are:

Francis Heed Adler, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Philadelphia

Edward Dempsey, Ph.D., Dean of the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis

Sidney Farber, M.D., Director of the Children's Hospital in Boston

E. Cuyler Hammond, Sc.D., Director of the Statistical Research Section, American Cancer Society, New York City

H. K. Hartline, M.D., member of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York City

Richard Masland, M.D., Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md.

A. Edward Maumenee, M.D., Director of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore

William C. H. Prentice, Ph.D., President of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

Edward Tatum, Ph.D., Nobel Laureate and member of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York City

George Wald, Ph.D., Professor of Biochemistry at Harvard University, Boston

RPB's Scientific Advisory Panel at its first meeting: (left to right) Drs. H. K. Hartline, E. Cuyler Hammond, Sidney Farber, Edward Dempsey, Thomas D. Duane, and Francis Heed Adler; Robert E. McCormick, RPB's President; James S. Adams, RPB's Vice President and Treasurer; Mefford R. Runyon, RPB's Vice President for Planning; Drs. Richard Masland, A. Edward Maumenee, William C. H. Prentice, and Edward Tatum, and C. J. Van Slyke, RPB's Scientific Director.

On the Way: More Eye Research Facilities

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore—To clear a site for the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute's new $1,500,000 building, an obsolete structure is being demolished. The new eye research facility will result from a fund-raising campaign financed and directed by RPB.

One of the most serious roadblocks to stepped-up eye research is the lack of adequate laboratory space.

At Johns Hopkins and at the University of California, Los Angeles, a new pattern of philanthropy is resulting in funds for eye research facilities that otherwise might remain for years in the long-range planning stage.

The first pilot project to test this pattern—a campaign initiated and conducted by RPB for Johns Hopkins University—was successfully completed in 1962. The campaign, carried out in Johns Hopkins' name, marked the first time that an outside organization financed and directed a campaign for a university. RPB provided volunteer leadership and "seed money," and employed a "risk capital" concept to get the project moving. After receiving assurance of cooperation from Johns Hopkins officials, RPB pledged a contingent grant of up to $150,000 in the event the campaign failed to meet its original $1,000,000 goal.

As a result of this unusual partnership, a $1,500,000 new building for the famous Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute is nearing reality. As of the end of 1962, a $491,000 NIH construction grant had been obtained and nearly $1,000,000 had been raised from private sources at a total cost of $24,424 to RPB.

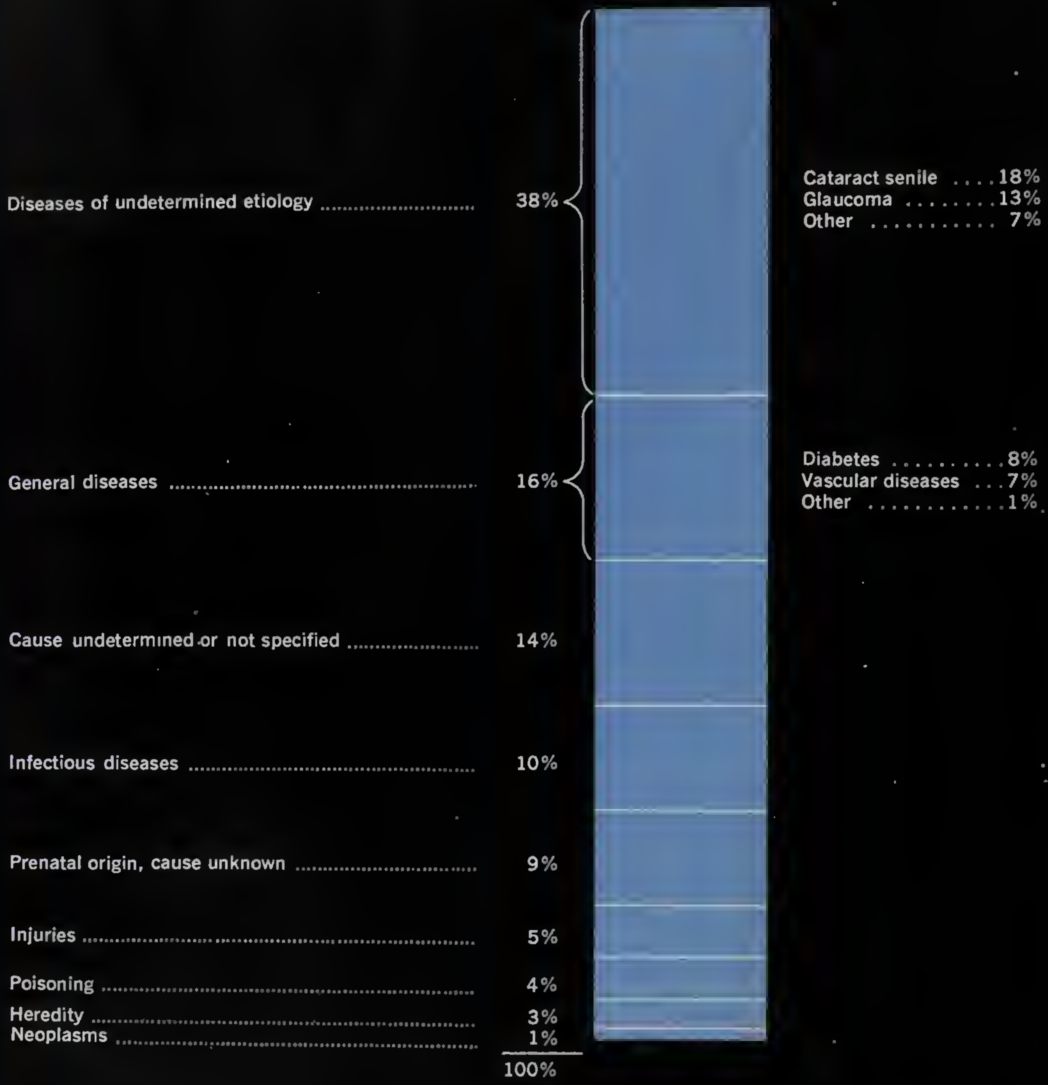
At the beginning of 1963, demolition was under way to make room for the first major addition to Johns Hopkins' eye research facilities in 35 years.

This same pattern of providing risk capital and voluntary leadership for an eye research facilities construction campaign is now being applied by RPB on the West Coast. There a campaign is under way to build a $4,650,000 eye research center and ancillary medical auditorium at the University of California at Los Angeles. As of December 31, 1962, a total of $3,175,000 had been contributed or pledged from private and public sources. In recognition of a personal gift of $1,000,000 from Jules C. Stein, RPB's Chairman, and Mrs. Stein, UCLA will name the center the Jules Stein Eye Institute.

At year's end, negotiations were under way with two other medical schools in a continuing effort to break the research space bottleneck. RPB hopes to begin capital campaigns for these institutions in 1963.

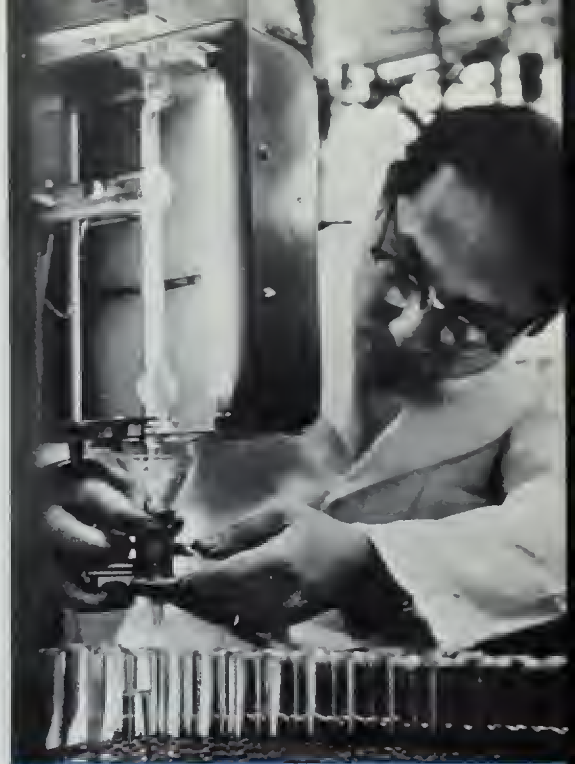
University of California, Los Angeles — Committee members for the $4,650,000 campaign being conducted by RPB for the University, examine the architect's concept of the new Jules Stein Eye Institute. From left to right: Campaign Chairman Taft B. Schreiber, President of Revue Studios Division of MCA Inc.; Dudley E. Browne, Vice President (Finance and Administration), Lockheed Aircraft Corp.; Willard W. Keith, President, Cosgrove & Co.; and Edwin W. Pauley, Chairman, Pauley Petroleum, Inc. and Regent of UCLA. Other members of the Management Committee include: Mrs. Mildred Allenberg, Edward W. Carter, Theodore E. Cummings, Mrs. Mervyn LeRoy, Sherman M. Mellinkoff, M.D., Samuel B. Mosher and Stafford L. Warren, M.D.

MAJOR CAUSES OF BLINDNESS IN THE UNITED STATES



> "If one-tenth of the money we now spend to support unnecessary blindness were spent to prevent it, society would be the gainer in terms of cold economy, not to mention considerations of the happiness of humanity."
>
> HELEN KELLER

On the Way: More Eye Research Manpower



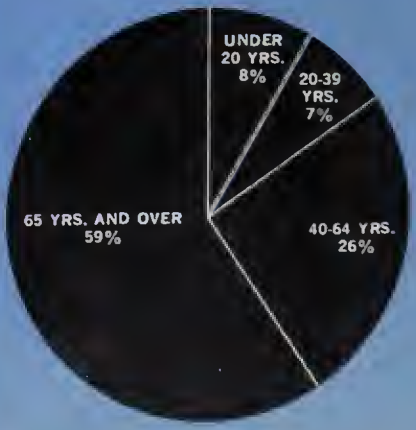
Encouraging talented, dedicated scientists to devote their careers to eye research is one of the major challenges facing medical schools and other institutions as they step up the pace of their attack on blindness.

RPB has been aware of the scientific manpower shortage as a roadblock ever since its initial spot-check of programs and problems in 1960. The comprehensive national survey now under way will provide the basis for planning a continuing program of manpower development and support. Already a task force of RPB's Scientific Advisory Panel is working toward this goal.

In 1962 RPB took its first step toward establishing a program of eye research career awards and professorships—a grant of $75,000 over a five-year period for a research scientist at Johns Hopkins.

The need for funds to help meet the manpower shortage is underscored by the number of institutions using RPB's unrestricted grants for salary support. In several instances, the grants have enabled eye research programs to cover the stipends of particularly promising scientists who otherwise might have been lost because of the unavailability, at the moment, of other funds.

Finding ways and means of encouraging young ophthalmologists and other scientists to choose research careers remains a vital goal for RPB.



Percentage Distribution of Blindness by Age Groups

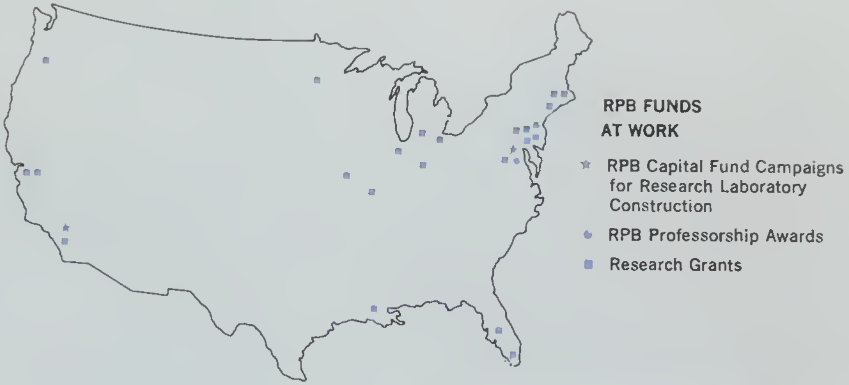
As science lengthens the life span, more and more Americans face the threat of blindness in their later years.

Putting Eye

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia – RPB's unrestricted grant was used to initiate studies of the circulation of the retina, a first step in determining the possible cause of diabetic retinopathy, and to study the brain, following damage to the retina. A light coagulator is being used to make a lesion in the retina. ▼

▲ JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore – RPB's unrestricted grant was used by the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute to purchase supplies and equipment for the new electro-retinography laboratory, where work is going forward on utilizing the electrical impulses generated by the retina as a diagnostic and research tool. The grant also brought a visiting Cambridge University neuro-ophthalmologist to Wilmer and provided supplies and equipment for his research on the physiology of the retina.

Research Funds to Work


RPB FUNDS AT WORK
★ RPB Capital Fund Campaigns for Research Laboratory Construction
● RPB Professorship Awards
■ Research Grants

Time . . . men . . .
space . . . equipment . . .
money . . .

These are the essential ingredients as eye research presses forward. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., is hastening this process through a program of unrestricted grants, to be used by the heads of eye research departments as they see fit to speed the research attack on blindness. These grants provide a degree of flexibility in planning not possible under the restricted project grant programs upon which scientists depend for their principal support.

In some institutions, RPB's grants have been used to initiate promising projects without delay. In others, the grants have made possible the purchase or development of essential equipment. In still others, they have provided funds to start young scientists on research careers.

During 1962 RPB gave $115,000 in unrestricted grants to 23 leading eye research institutions in the United States.

Here are some of the ways in which research centers have applied RPB's unrestricted grants ...quickly, flexibly, imaginatively...where they could do the most good:

University of Florida, Gainesville—Follow-up work is being done on the pioneering research of Dr. Herbert E. Kaufman in an attempt to develop improved forms of anti-viral therapy.

Tulane University, New Orleans — The Department of Ophthalmology has expanded its entire research program by providing 2,000 square feet of additional floor space.

Kresge Eye Institute, Detroit — An eye research scientist was brought here from the famed Clinique Ophthalmologique in Strasbourg, France, for a year's research on the lens.

(continued on page 16)

University of California, Los Angeles—A Swiss technician uses the Bangerter pleoptophor to help train "lazy" eyes to see. RPB's unrestricted grant was used for her salary when she came to UCLA from Professor Bangerter's clinic in Switzerland.

Yale University, New Haven – RPB's unrestricted grant made possible the purchase of this ultramicrotome, used in studying retinal tissue as part of the basic eye research program.

Retina Foundation, Boston—RPB's unrestricted grant supported a research library in 1962.

Putting Eye Research Funds to Work
(continued)

University of California, San Francisco – The Francis I. Proctor Foundation has started a number of pilot projects which otherwise would have been impossible, including the beginning of work at its new field laboratory at the Indian Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona.

University of Chicago – Laboratory animals were purchased for a research project on disorders of the retinal fibers, a resident was sent to Pakistan for research training at a mission hospital, and equipment and technical assistance were furnished for a new research worker prior to availability of other funds.

Columbia University, New York City—Projects were kept going that otherwise would have been seriously inconvenienced because of time lapses in renewal dates of earmarked grants from other sources.

University of Indiana, Indianapolis – Basic research was carried out on the metabolism of ocular tissue and on subretinal fluid.

University of Iowa, Iowa City—The Department of Ophthalmology added to a rapidly growing building fund, aimed at future construction of a research wing for the eye department.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis—Electro-retinography equipment was purchased, as was an osmometer—a device used in glaucoma research for measuring effects on aqueous flow.

University of Oregon, Portland—Basic equipment was provided for new eye research laboratories, including a bio-electronics laboratory in which new instruments are being developed for studying the effects of stress on the coats of the eye and on intraocular circulation.

Cornell University, New York City—Investigations were conducted in retinal disease, including a study of the effects of very low temperature on retinal tissue in laboratory animals.

Washington University, St. Louis—Research was continued on diabetic retinopathy. Researchers are studying the various substances present in the different parts of the eye, investigating the possibility that blindness may be caused by release of antibodies as the result of diabetes.

University of California, San Francisco—Animal facilities and equipment were provided for eye studies at the University's new research unit at the San Francisco General Hospital.

In addition to its unrestricted grants, RPB made two special grants in 1962.

For the second consecutive year, it supported a national conference on ophthalmic biochemistry with a $2,500 grant to Harvard's Howe Laboratory. Each year the three-day conference brings together about 50 leading scientists from this country and abroad to exchange information on their latest findings and review preliminary results and interpretations as a guide for future work.

A special grant of $22,741 was made to the American Foundation for the Blind for research related to sociology, education and rehabilitation of the blind. As noted in the Treasurer's Report, the grant represented half the net proceeds from ticket sales for the world preview of the film, "The Miracle Worker," sponsored by RPB in cooperation with the AFB as a tribute to Miss Helen Keller.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor—RPB's unrestricted grant was used to establish a tissue culture laboratory in the Department of Ophthalmology. A key feature of the new laboratory is a photo microscope built into an incubator, to take time lapse motion pictures of living cells.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, Florida—RPB's unrestricted grant is helping support research on the photochemistry of vision, involving investigation of visual pigments in the fishes of the inland and coastal waters of South Florida. Here scientists are shown studying how the eye of the lemon shark reacts to various light intensities. This work may provide clues as to how light energy is converted into nervous impulses in the human sight process.

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. — Unrestricted Grant Recipients

Institution by State	City	1962 Grants	Total Granted Through 1962
CALIFORNIA			
Francis I. Proctor Foundation	San Francisco	$ 5,000	$ 15,000
University of California	San Francisco	5,000	15,000
University of Calif., Los Angeles	Los Angeles	5,000	15,000
CONNECTICUT			
Yale University	New Haven	5,000	5,000
FLORIDA			
University of Florida	Gainesville	5,000	5,000
University of Miami	Miami	5,000	15,000
ILLINOIS			
University of Chicago	Chicago	5,000	15,000
INDIANA			
Indiana University	Indianapolis	5,000	15,000
IOWA			
University of Iowa	Iowa City	5,000	15,000
LOUISIANA			
Tulane University	New Orleans	5,000	5,000
MARYLAND			
Johns Hopkins University (Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology)	Baltimore	5,000	15,000
MASSACHUSETTS			
Harvard University (Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology)	Boston	5,000	15,000
Retina Foundation	Boston	5,000	15,000
MICHIGAN			
Kresge Eye Institute	Detroit	5,000	15,000
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	5,000	15,000
MINNESOTA			
University of Minnesota	Minneapolis	5,000	15,000
MISSOURI			
Washington University	St. Louis	5,000	15,000
NEW YORK			
Columbia University	New York City	5,000	15,000
Cornell University	New York City	5,000	15,000
Eye Bank for Sight Restoration	New York City	5,000	10,000
New York University	New York City	5,000	15,000
OREGON			
University of Oregon	Portland	5,000	15,000
PENNSYLVANIA			
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	5,000	15,000
		$115,000	$310,000

An Eye to the Future

More facts . . . more scientists . . . more facilities . . . more funds are on the way to bolster the research attack against blindness.

But the work of RPB has just begun.

Much more must and will be done in the months and years ahead.

RPB will expand its research professorship and career grants program.

It will help additional medical schools to raise funds for new eye research facilities.

It will utilize a series of educational spot announcements on television to alert the public to the potentials of an intensified research attack against blindness.

It will extend its unrestricted eye research grant program.

RPB will develop new sources of voluntary support and guide such support in the most promising directions. But it will also continue to press Congress for more appropriations specifically designated for blindness research. For we know that private funds alone cannot find the answers that will prevent blindness from exacting its heavy toll: in cost of care and rehabilitation . . . in wasted human potentials.

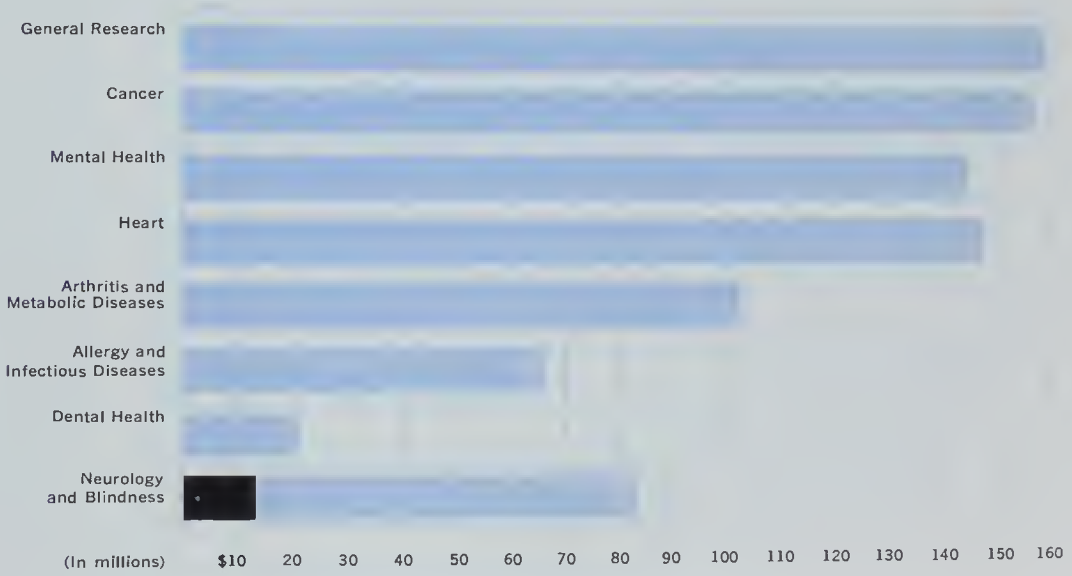
The total mobilization of private and public resources is needed. And faith must be mobilized—faith backed by facts—that an all-out research attack can lead to knowledge which will result in the prevention of blindness. And gifted scientists must be mobilized, through adequate remuneration, recognition and facilities, to pursue and continue careers in eye research. And facts must be mobilized, to assure realistic and productive planning of blindness research and to prevent unwitting duplication of effort.

Continued support for RPB's important programs will come from individuals, corporations and foundations that share its determination to find, through research, the knowledge to save sight.

All contributions to RPB are deductible for Federal income, estate and gift tax purposes.

This is RPB's plan and program: simple, bold and vital to the welfare of millions, in present and future generations.

Congressional appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1963, to the various institutes within the National Institutes of Health—the black portion within the total appropriation for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness shows the amount allocated specifically for eye research and training.



REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Through the imaginative application of sound business management practices, RPB has made steady advances in stimulating eye research by helping provide desperately needed men, space, equipment and funds.

The creative methods utilized by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., since its organization in February, 1960, to advance eye research are described fully in the text of this report.

RPB's accounting records have been set up in a form suggested by the National Health Council and have been prepared in a manner which allows the organization to report fully and understandably to the public. This report includes a comparative statement of operations (income and expense) for the years 1961 and 1962, and a statement of financial position (assets and liabilities) as of December 31, 1962. The opinion of Price Waterhouse & Co. on the statements for 1962 is included.

The following unpaid pledges are not reflected in financial statements as of December 31, 1962:

Pledges due in:

1963	$171,956
1964	156,043
1965	127,250
1966	5,250
1967	150
	$460,649

On January 30, 1963, the Trustees formally adopted this budget for the calendar year 1963.

1963 BUDGET

Research grants and other program expenditures or commitments:		
Unrestricted grants to the ophthalmologic departments of medical schools or other research institutions	$150,000	
Research professorships and career investigators	375,000	
Research laboratory construction campaign expenses to provide new facilities at eye research centers	99,300	
Survey of research needs	119,200	
Public education program	10,000	
Total grant and program expenditures and commitments		$753,500
Operating Expenditures:		
Staff salaries	$ 35,700	
Consultants' services	25,000	
Office equipment	1,000	
General administrative expenses	16,500	
Contingencies	5,000	
Total operating expenditures		83,200
Total planned expenditures and commitments		$836,700

During 1962 RPB sponsored the world preview of "The Miracle Worker" as a tribute to Miss Helen Keller. This special event produced $58,670, at a total cost of $4,717, for an expense ratio of only 8 percent. Ticket sales for the event grossed $50,200. Fifty percent of the net proceeds realized from ticket sales was given to the American Foundation for the Blind in the form of a grant to advance its work in the fields of research relating to sociology, education and rehabilitation of the blind.

RPB operating costs are met through the contributions of its Trustees. Under this procedure other donors may be assured that their gifts and grants will be devoted entirely for research and research training purposes.

Over the past two and one-half years the Trustees have given or pledged $1,312,470 in addition to generously volunteering their time and effort on behalf of RPB. An equivalent amount has resulted from personal solicitations by Trustees. Through this procedure the cost of raising funds during the past two years has been kept to less than 1 percent.

Pledges of support over three to five-year periods are encouraged as an important aid to assist in program planning for the future.

JAMES S. ADAMS
Treasurer

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

Statement of Financial Position—December 31, 1962

Assets:		
Cash:		
Checking accounts		$ 36,612
Interest-bearing accounts		577,840
Securities:		
Donated, at market value on date of gift—		
MCA Inc. common stock—16,357 shares (Note 2) (quoted market at December 31, 1962—$797,404)	$1,127,404	
Other securities (quoted market at December 31, 1962—$21,054)	23,955	
Purchased at cost (quoted market at December 31, 1962—$7,670)	8,645	
	1,160,004	
Less—Reserve to reduce securities to quoted market at December 31, 1962	333,876	
		826,128
Deferred charges and other assets		42,566
		1,483,146
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		6,740
Professorship grant (payable in five annual instalments commencing in 1963)		75,000
Obligations for fund raising costs for University of California, Los Angeles		39,300
		121,040
Net assets (Note 2)		$1,362,106
Represented by:		
Funds budgeted for 1963 operations		$ 836,700
Net assets remaining for appropriation		525,406
		$1,362,106

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial position of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. at December 31, 1962 and its income and expenses for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at December 31, 1962 by correspondence with the depositaries. It was impracticable for us to extend our examination of donations received beyond accounting for amounts so recorded.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

Statement of Operations

	Year ended Dec. 31,	
	1962	*1961*
Income:		
Donations:		
Cash	$ 166,742	$ 128,723
Securities at market value on date of gift	482,747	1,322,343
	649,489	1,451,066
Special event (less related expenses of $4,717)	45,483	
Interest and dividends	21,318	7,021
Total income	716,290	1,458,087
Program grants and expenditures:		
Research—awards and grants to medical schools and other institutions	215,241	97,500
Cost of raising funds for new eye research buildings (Note 1)—for the Johns Hopkins University Medical School and the University of California, Los Angeles Medical School	10,197	19,171
National eye research survey—to determine and promulgate present status, needs and potentialities of eye research in the United States	10,772	
Program development—to stimulate research laboratory expansion programs, additional research professorships and ophthalmological research in general	17,898	21,985
Total program activities	254,108	138,656
Expenses:		
Public information	11,065	2,220
Fund raising	4,328	3,369
Administration	29,260	18,620
Total expenses	44,653	24,209
Securities adjustments:		
Loss on sales of donated securities		30,269
Provision to reduce securities to quoted market at December 31, 1962	333,876	
Total expenses and deductions	632,637	193,134
Excess of income over total expenses and deductions	83,653	1,264,953
Net assets at beginning of year	1,278,453	13,500
Net assets at end of year	$1,362,106	$1,278,453

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1: Contributions resulting from fund-raising campaigns conducted by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., were made directly to the Johns Hopkins University for the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute Building Fund and to the University of California, Los Angeles for the Jules Stein Eye Institute Building Fund. The two universities report that contributions and pledges in excess of $940,000 and $1,300,000, respectively, had been received from inception of the program to December 31, 1962.

NOTE 2: Substantially all of the MCA Inc. common stock held by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. has not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and unless so registered may be transferred or hypothecated only as provided by law.

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

OFFICERS AND FOUNDERS

JULES C. STEIN, *Chairman of the Board*
Mr. Stein, Chairman of MCA Inc. (Music Corporation of America), is a Doctor of Medicine and a former Board certified practicing Ophthalmologist

ROBERT E. MCCORMICK, *President*
Mr. McCormick, an attorney and former corporate officer of Olin Chemical Corp., who recently had retinal detachments, has long been active in national health organizations, particularly those interested in the field of blindness

JAMES S. ADAMS, *Vice President and Treasurer*
Mr. Adams, a general partner of Lazard Freres & Company, has been influential in the program development of many of the nation's leading voluntary health organizations

MRS. ALBERT D. LASKER, *Vice President*
Mrs. Lasker, President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, has a distinguished record of support of medical research

LEW WASSERMAN, *Vice President*
Mr. Wasserman, President of MCA Inc., organized RPB's first and highly successful appeal for financial support in honor of Mr. Stein's 65th birthday'

WILLIAM J. VANDEN HEUVEL, *Secretary and Counsel*
Mr. vanden Heuvel is associated with the law firm of Javits Trubin Sillcocks Edelman & Purcell

DAVID F. WEEKS
Executive Director

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
Vice President for Planning

DR. C. J. VAN SLYKE
Scientific Director

DR. THOMAS D. DUANE
Research Study Director

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL*

RPB has attracted an outstanding group of scientists to advise in the development of its program.

Representing a broad cross section of the medical sciences, the Panel is composed of the following members:

FRANCIS HEED ADLER, M.D.
EDWARD W. DEMPSEY, PH.D.
SIDNEY FARBER, M.D.
E. CUYLER HAMMOND, SC.D.
H. K. HARTLINE, M.D.
RICHARD L. MASLAND, M.D.
A. EDWARD MAUMENEE, M.D.
WILLIAM C. H. PRENTICE, PH.D.
EDWARD L. TATUM, PH.D.
GEORGE WALD, PH.D.

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*more detailed information may be found on pages 8 and 9.

This report was printed as a public service by AD PRESS, LTD., 100 Grand Street, New York 13, N. Y., at no cost to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

Bequests

to RPB are especially welcome as a means of assuring the continuity and stability of research programs. The proper form for such bequests is:

"I give and bequeath

to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. of 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, a membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, for its corporate purposes, the sum of .... dollars."

RPB RESEARCH to Prevent Blindness, Inc.